Sir John Franklin
To THE EDITORS OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE The surprise and disappointment which were felt when, some time since, we heard of he change of phypose on the part of the British dimiralty, relative to dispatching a steamer to om the English and American vessels in search of Sir John Franklin, are, it is believed, giving sace to a feeling tikely to produce positive wed. It is altogether probable that an Amercan steamer will be sent out in place of the consised English steamer. England had anonneed to the world her excellent intentions, nd this announcement was undoubtedly a prinand this amount of the failure of the proposition of Mr. Seward of the U.S. Senate at the last seson of Congress. But for that announcement, powerful propeller, bearing our flag, would months ago, with its presence and its supplies. have gladdened the hearts of our countrymen and ineeds in the Poins Seas—and would be now leading the way in this great enterprise of ow manned. We need not inquire why the Admi-ity, after deciding upon a measure far more kely to ensure success than any yet tried, have alled to accomplish their design. It is enough or us to know that the project was and is a

The superiority of a steamer to all other is in the power of penetrating the ice, and d extricasing herself from difficulty with comof this service, and requires no comment or ex

have been successful, and in the face of a for-midable competition are winning for us no little

For this enterprise also we are prepared, and success in it will be a crowning honor. Not an officer, not a seaman of the Navy, or of the entire marine of the United States—from the eteran, to the boy whose commission or whose oucles bear the date of vesterday—but would deem it a glorious privilege to be one of the no ble compacy bound outward upon that adven-turous steamer's deck, for he would go attended with the most generous hopes and most heart-felt prayers of every son and daughter of his

it was so when the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell went to sea-and it will be again, when, as we hope, the people of the linted States shall, by the fraternal act now neck to correct that which, with our esent information, we cannot help regarding is the error of England in this matter.

is the error of England in this matter.

If as by the English papers we are led to be-ieve, probable traces have very recently been iscovered of the missing squadron somewhere to the north of Lancaster Sound, and more esperially if the English vessels now in those seas are, as reported, likely to suffer through their otal ignorance of the place where the provisions can out had year were deposited, (the captain of the supply ship having, as is said, been guilty of a most unaccountable blunder,) then is it all the more necessary that what is to be done should

No doubt the subject will be brought before Congress at an early period of its coming session.

Arctic.

A Cannibal Feast.

A late Marseilles (Fr.) newspaper con-tains a minute account of an extraordinary instance of idolatry and cannibatism, which occurred at a ne-gro settlement on the Eastern Coast of Africa. The facts are stated on the authority of credible persons who witnessed the revolting scenes which are de-scribed.

who witnessed the revolting scenes which are described.

The substance of the story is, that the chief or ting of a negro village of Grand Bassa, situated on the right bank of the river of that name—a village which had placed itself under the protection of the French, and where a French fort was established-determined to celebrate the creation of a new center of population recently established in his neighborhood. He arranged a programme for a feast, accordingly and, in order to concluste the idel god which he and his trite worshipped, he resolved to munolate a burnan victim, who, after the sacrifice, should serve to gratify the ferocious appetites of his canabal people. To accomplish his purpose, the king, whose name is Peter, purchised in one of the interior villages a black captive, who was carried to triand Bassa, itsel hands and feet, and confined in the house of one of the war chiefs.

took refuge in the French tort, where he was con-cealed in the house occupied by some of the natives in the service of the post. Peter, however, discov-ered into negotiations with a native corporal whom he well knew, and whom he succeeded in bribing to deliver the victim again into his hands. At an hour agreed upon, a number of armed men-presented themselves at the house where the fugiin the French fort, where he was con-

ancealed, having the unworthy corporal at Contrary, however, to expectations, and obing the memoes of the corporal, the of the house obstirately refused to deliver a clave. He, however, fearing that his ap the poor slave. He, however, fearing that his notectors uight be induced at last to submit him to his fale, or be overcome by the corporal's men, took the opport into to leave the house, and sought another ayoun among some block. Senegais, with whom he is natured to entrust himself. They proved fullness, however, and bound him, as he was bound when first brought into the village, and detwered him once more into the hands of his old enemies. This was all done without the knowledge of the French authorities at the fort. athornies at the fort.

Peter having accomplished his object, and again

Peter having accommission his object, and again become master of the slave whom he had doomed as a sacriface to his idea, assembled his principal chiefs upon the great square of the village, duly bedecked and accounted for the batharmus series they were to enset. The wretched slave was field to an ideal-tree, while the chiefs surrounded him with frantic dance, and indeous yells, as comparied by the harsh sounds of an enormous going. The scene of camibalism followed, and the ferectors should of an enormous going. The scene of camibalism followed, and the free focus is should so that would upon the unfortunate presenter, thus murdering him, as it were, by inches and when his cries of agony had at length ce ased, his head was severed from his body and plantic upon a pole, created in the center of the square, and the ferections hurrans of the cannibal multitude.

A frightful feast successfied this sacrifice. The body was cut up into small pieces and boiled in a great kettle, and each of the assistants partook, with ferocusis avidus, of the abominable repast. The corporal, through whose baseness the poor slave had been restered to after having once escaped from the candidate.

mbals, was one of the most greedy guests at this least. The remainder of the day was spent in dancing ground the decelhated head.

The commander of the French fort, it is said, had stdered an inquiry nate the conduct of the treacherous corporal. He had also demanded of the negro stous corporal. He wal also demanded of the negro-long an explanation of his conduct, and being re-pulsed, therefore to direct the batteries of the fort-against the viliage. Feter was at last frightened and the payment of a fine of twenty ounces of gold, and an agreement to supply the fort with a certain quantity of beef and mutton, and this seems to have effectually quieted the benevolent borror of the Frenchmen at the inhuman outrage which had been committed under their eyes, and in some sort in de-

The Sioux Treaty Concluded.

By the politeness of the officers of the By the politeness of the officers of the Minnesota, from Galena, says The Ni. Long Republish, we are put in possession of papers from St. Paul, of Thursday last. From this source we learn that the Commissioners had been successful in concluding a treaty with the lower bands of Stoux Indians of the sale of their lands. It was concluded at Mendota tast. Tuesday afternoon. Little Crow, who writes his own name, led off in signing it. The Pio-

writes his own name, led off in signing it. The Proser says.

These Indians receive for their lands an amount
somewhat less than was paid for the lands of the
upper bands. They will receive, after removal,
\$220,000 to settle their obligations, remove, and subsist them—and after that, cash annotics of \$30,000
per annum, or three-fourths as much as was stipulated in the treaty with the upper bands, and the
same ratio three-fourths, as much of annuties that
are not cash annuities, for lifty years.

There will have been paid out in all at the expiration of the fifty years, a little less than \$3,000,000, for
the entire purchase. On Wednesday, the Indians
were paid in cash \$20,000, being part of the funds unsaid to them, and remaining due, as arrearages, by
the terms of their treaty of 1537.

All the annuities guaranteed in both treaties that

are used to their treaty of 183?. All the amounters guaranteed in both treaties that lare just been made, will be added together and paid est per capita, to all of them together. These are the figures (nearly). The lower bands recovery and

The lower bands receive in all a which there is to be pand down at their temoral (within one year after the ratification).

remaining \$824.010 will be put at 5 per cent. interest for 50 years—the principal then to recent to the United States—this interest will yield to them annuities as follows, for 50 years.

Civilization fund 6.000 Whole payment to lower bands \$1,044,010 upper bands 1,065,000

CANADA The Great Railroad.

Correspondence of The New York Tribune
The Legislature has adopted the Government resolutions for constructing, as a Government work, a grand trunk line of railway from Halfax. Nova-Saotia, to Hamilton. Canada West, where its connection with the Great Western line will extend the work westward to the Canada boundary, opposite Detroit. The distance from Halifax to Hamilton is 1,239 miles, and the cost is estimated at \$43,500,000. The cost of different sections of the line will vary considerably. From Halifax to Quebec, a distance of 636 miles, the estimated cest is \$26,000 a mile it he New-Branswick section, 200 miles, \$24,000 a mile in the New-Branswick section, 200 miles, \$24,000 a mile. The imperial guarantee has not yet been obtained for any other portion of the line than that from Halifax to Quebec, but it is expected that it will be obtained for £7,000,000 sterling, within about half a milition of the estimated cost of the entire line. The imperial guarantee canadisc over all private railway companies on this Continent. The Canada share of the cost will be \$16,000,000. In addition to this, Canada and New-Branswick grant ten miles of lands on each side of a portion of the line. The amount so to be granted by these two Provinces is estimated at \$3,000,000 acres, valued at \$3,000,000. The long section of the line, between Quebec and Halifax, is to be made on the joint account and at the mutual risk of the three Provinces of Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. On the payment of the debt contracted on the joint account and at the mutual risk of the three Provinces of Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. On the payment of the 6ebt contracted on the joint account of these Provinces, each Province is to own the line within its own limits. The other section of the line, from Quebec to Hamilton, Canada is to construct at her own cost and risk, and New-Brunswick is to construct the Fortland line at her own risk, with money which she hopes to obtain from the British Government. Last except of the New-Brunswick is Correspondence of The New York Tenbuar TORONTO, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1851 land line at her own risk, with money which she hopes to obtain from the British Government. Last session of the New-Brunswick Logislature, that Province refused to cooperate with the two other Provinces in the construction of the line from Halifax to Quebec, but since then the Executive Government of that Province has agreed to cooperate on the terms stated, and to submit the scheme to Parliament for its adoption next session. The Executive of Nova-Scotia has resolved to appear to the people in support of the scheme, for which purpose a general election will take place as soon as convenient. No doubt all three Provinces will support this grand project, the required capital to carry it out will be forthcoming, at a low interest, under the imperial guarantee, and the work will be constructed. land line at her own risk, with money

imperial guarantee, and the work will be constructed.

Whether this great trunk line will pay the interest on the capital is a question for these Provinces. If it do not at first and directly yield the interest on the outlay, the Provinces will be compensated for their expenditure in making up the deficit by the increased value of the public domain and the facilities that will be afforded for settlement. Whether this line will divert a large share of the passenger traffic from the New-York route, is a question peculiarly interesting to Americans. That it will be much used by ordinary emigrants, seems doubtful. If the passage by railroad from Habitax to Detroit is to cost, as has been stated, \$20, then it is clear that emigrants for the far west will seek another route.

The Railroad Committee appointed by the Boston City Council arrived here vesterday to confer with the Governor-General, and to invite the minicipal authorities of various eithes to altered the Railway Jubilee to be held in September.

The Kingston Calamity.

From the Kingston (C. W.) Argus.
It is our duty to record one of the most It is our duty to record one of the most distressing, one of the most appalling occurrences which has ever taken place within the annals of Kingston. Nineteen of our friends and fellow-citizens—mothers, daughters, brothers, sons and fathers—who were in our midst yesterday morning in the enjoyment of life and health, gay and happy in the anterpation of a few hours of imnocent annasement, have at one fell swoop been hurried into elernity—have found a watery grave in the deep and dark bosom of the St. Lawrence. We feel sick at heart, and can hardly record the circumstances, which are only another instance of the danger attendant on those sailboats, called yachts, regarding which we have within the past few years had to record so many distressing occurrences, but never one accompanied by such wholesale distruction of life as this.

companied by such wholesale destruction of life as this.

It seems that a party of thirty-four (afteen of which were ladies,) proceeded yesterday morning on a picnic party, in a new sading boal or yacht just built by Mr. Jenkins. Every thing went well until they got within a mile or two of French Creek, (being then about three quarters of a mile from the shore,) the wind light, and consequently carrying full sail. Whether, in the enjoyment of the moment, they were not upon the look-out, but a sudden flaw of wind struck the little vessel, and brought her nearly on her beam ends. The little deck being crowded, the unfortunate passengers naturally were all propelled toward the lower side, which completed in a moment what the wind had done, and down she went. Our informant, who was one of those saved, informs us, that the females, rushing down to the lower side of the vessel, netually, for the most part, plunged into the water and disappeared. Several medients have been described to us, which assist us and of the horral section.

yacht, but alas' bisevertions were fruitiess, it being chained to the other, it was dragged down along with and carried her with it. We saw her in the morning depart, her smile was bright and happy, surrounded by so many to whom she was dear. We saw her body brought back in the evening, the bright locks most, and the damp chills of death had spread their pails over it. But we cannot say anything more regarding it. Our city is filled with wailings—mothers for their children, wives for their laisbands, failar is for their daughters, and husbands for their wives.

NEWPORT.

What is doing there.

Correspondence of The New York Tribune. New York, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1851. Correspondence of the New York Tribone

NewYork, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1851.

The season at Newport is nearly at its acme. A few weeks suffice for the full unfolding of the gorgeous flower which culminates with the Fancy Ball. The first of September sees the last blossoms woven into that many finted chaplet, when seedenly the odors of the flowers are exhalted, and the leaves full and fade. But no flower blushes here unseen, nor is any fragrance wasted. Every day at 4 o'clock the great corrider of the Ocean House. Broadway it is called—is filled with beautiful women and spicialling men, superbly bedecked and bedizened. The notels are througed with elegant people, from all parts of the country, and New-York has by no means a small representation. Quite a number of notables are here some from the principal cities have Summer residences near the town, and every day many fine equipages are displayed in driving to different parts of the island. Sometimes, loward evening, the avenue appropries to large winder with refuelse of every kind, rushing pages are displayed in driving to different parts of the island. Sometimes, toward evening, the avenue appears so lively with vehicles of every kind, rushing in different directions, with hundreds of people on foot, as almost to lead one to suppose that it had suddenly been transformed into the rashionable thoroughtare of a large city. Frequently one sees a fair, proud lady-equestrian, attended by her gay gallant, or servant in livery, with ample trains habit, sweeping like a cloud along. For a moment only we see a tringe of lace, dangling from the brim of a high hat, and then, like a vision, vanish horse and rider in a sea of dust. Again, one may need walking a beautiful grif of the hand too, wearing jointily a wide flat of chip or straw, very picturesquely edged around with bread black lace. These are deemed very convenient and becoming in a hot day, for a ride in an open carriage, for a sail on the water, or a walk in the country.

One of the chief diversions of the visitors is a ride One of the chief diversions of the visitors is a ride of a finite or two, toward evening on Tuesday and Friday of every week, to the vast fortifications which defend the noble barbor of Newport. Within the immense enclosure, which seems like the grand court of some royal easile, it presented a spectacle at once imposing and beautiful. From one to three hundred carriages, filled with people of high fashion, accompanied by main showy male and female equesitians, dash birough the intricate passages, and under the broad archivacy of the citadel, and emerge upon the annie gravelly roadway which suren surrounds under the broad archways of the citadel, and emerge upon the ample gravelly roadway which surrounds the large parade ground within the fortress, where for an hour of more they continue to move briskly in procession—all the horses heads furned in one direction—the people listening to the music of a fine inflictary band. To the hundreds of spectators who survey the scene from the terraces, above the barracks, a pageant is presented most brilliant and animating. The numerous spirited horses, the glittering equipages, and the gay dresses of the people, all combine to form a foot casensie of remarkable beauty. After the band have performed half a dozen airs, and the procession has made the wide circuit twice as many times, suddenly down through the ringing passages, and under the heavy granite vaults, dash horses and riders, and as the sun stoke in the west, those who have taken the more ready conveyance of boats, see in the distance the long train of carriages on the road to the town.

It seems to be fixed that Newport is to become the It seems to be fixed that Newport is to become the Bath or Spa of this country. The town is so situated as to be easily accessible from the cines of the seabourd, and so to the people of those places, as well as to those who pass most of their lives inland, but wish to sojourn for a while by the swelling sea, this place is most available, independent of its many attractions. Although within the limits of a certain section there is here a perfect whittof gaiety, yet persons a continuous of the country of the state of the country drawing a little from the charmed circle, may have a very pleasant time, going quietly to the beach to

bathe, while several hundred others are enjoying the same delightful exercise.

A dozen or two houses are projected or contracted for, to be completed by next season, by those who will occupy them permanently. Some of them will be erected at considerable cost.

Jay.

Another Word on Aristocratic Titles.

The Freeman's Journal, published in this The Freeman's Journal, published in this city, last week expended over a column of remarks upon the comments which I offered in The Tribine of the 2d inst. respecting the bad taste of all ressing an American Bishop or Archinshop, in this country, with the aristocratic title of "Your Lordship" or "Your Grace," as in the instance which was then referred to. The Freeman's Journal, after its manner, insists upon the appropriateness of those titles. I will therefore ask permission to add now a word or two more on the subject.

Passing over the general bad tone and ill-temper of the remarks of the Editor of The Freeman's Journal as things which he cannot help, and which are inevitable from one of his peculiar temperament and turn of mind, I will only say, that he misstates when he refers to the titles of "Your Lordship" and "Your

table from one of his peculiar temperament and turn of mind, I will only say, that he misstates when he refers to the titles of "York Lordship" and "York Grace" as being the "spiritual titles of Bishops and Archoishops." Such titles do not belong in any maneer to their swied office, but are merely the aristociatic investiture with which monarchy arrayed the hierarchy in countries where the Church was unhappily bound to the car of State. To use them in this Republic, where the Church is free, would be only stilly were there not reason to regard the act as a sort of effervescence of that monarchical spirit with which Mr. Brownson in his "Quarterly," and the Elitor of The Freeman's Journal in his inferior way and sphere, have been of late years endeavoring to leaven the Catholic mind—an endeavor which, as the Elitor of The Freeman's Journal must learn to hear patiently from Catholics, is not only not acceptable, but, on the The Freeman's Journal must learn to hear parents from Catholies, is not only not acceptable, but, on the contrary, is very distasteful and odious to them. I is this that has given some importance to what, it other circumstances, would be regaried as a mer-vulgarity or ignorance, not worth heeding or remem

vulgarity or ignorance, not worth heeding or remembering.

It is also not true, what the Editor of The Journal says, that the terms "Your Lordent" and "Your Grace" are "terms of courtesy toward their Bishops and Clergy, recognized by Catholies wherever the English language is spoken." The Editor, though new in the Church, should know that such terms have never been used in these United States, from the day that Bishop Carroll was consecrated Bishop of Batimore to the present time, excepting perhaps us now by the Editor himself, and excepting also when the terms referred to got smuggled, no one perhaps knows how, into the proceedings of the recent dinner to Archbishop Hughes. The Editor of The Journal may not understand that in some offices, even in civil life, there is far more dignity in their simple name than could be conferred by engrating upon them all the tordling epithets that a score of monarchies could furnish. Yet so it is A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is approached with more manly, more heartfelt and momarchies could furnish. Yet so it is A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is approached with more manly, more heartfelt and genuine respect, when addressed by an American citizen as "Chief Justice," or simply as "Judge," than is any judicial Baron or Lord of an English Court, who must be addressed as "My Lord" or "Your Lordship." And it is still more marked in religious life. With Catholics, and, perhaps, especially with the Catholics, and, perhaps to the lips feelings of truer reverence, more profound, earnest affectionate respect, than the simple apostolic word "Bishop," or "Archbishop." By this reverential word of sacred meaning, the Catholics of the United States have ever loved, and still love, and, so long as a spark of Catholic sentiment and piety remains in their bosoms, will ever love, to address their chief pastors. The Editor of The Freeman's Journal seems incapable of comprehending or appreciating this feeling. Some sounding phrase, not religious but aristocratic, would appear to be more grateful to him, and the says) under our Republican institutions every man is free to choose in this regard, and so he certainly is, every man is free in this country to be as raisculous as he pleases.

But I have said more than is necessary. A single

But I have said more than is necessary. A single But I have said more than is necessary word should suffice to dispel any illusion that, because we are Catholics, there should cling to us any remnant or relic of the miserably vicious system of a by-lax-established. State-governed Church.

August 12, 1851.

A CATHOLIC.

HOMESTEADS FOR LABORERS .- The folwing communication, having a general reference to the subjects of investment in lands and the security of a Homestead, will be of interest

To the Editors of the New York Tribuxa.

Having lately attended the weekly meeting of one of the Bonne Associations of this City, I am led to make the following remarks on the advantages resulting from Associations of this kind, and to impress the contraction of the standard of the second of the

and piece of land. But if you do not now take the chance, ere long it will be too have decide at once leave to your children a nomental of your affection. Many in England would be glad of the privilege of doing so but cannot You an therefore do in. Tippiers, give over dranking for 12 months, spend your noney in the purchase of land, and if at the end of that time you have the straking system best, go to it again. I know the result of your determination. Moderate men, do the same, and if at the end of that time you have the same, and if at so only for an example, do if, on your shoulders rests responsibility. I dare not say how much, for fear I sound underrate if. Before I conclude, it will gell you what a nitle land and bricks did in my own country.

The election for members of Parliament, previous to the one which decided the fate of the Corn-laws. I had the bonor to canvass for lords Morpeth and Wiston. It was in the district of the West Kindig of Yorkshire—the Corn-laws having been mooted previously. The land owners were up in arms at that election, and consequently they were turned out, being favorable for a repeal of those taxes. It was not only the case in this district, but throughout all England. A Corn-law League was formed afterwards at Manchester—houses and land were purchased by that leavue—and then civided into 40, sterling free-holds, that is, each outer bong entitled to a clear annual mecome or about Ten Bellars, from landed property, could vote for county members. The next general election told the result of the workingman.

In conclusion, let me impress upon most given because of the workingman.

In conclusion, let me impress upon your minds, that was highly obnovious to the workingman of the City of New lork, have a stake in the country. If it is only a lumber stake, you will have regret it.

Your well wisher. An Englishman in the fact of many large and woulds received in the Mexican and will be a deviced and the country of the property could vote for county members. The next general election

Loss of the Jefferson.-We find in The Philadelphia Bulletin the following details of the loss of the U.S. steamer Jefferson, aiready briefly eferred to in The Trainne

U.S. STRUEVING STEAMER JEFFERSON, J.
SEA BEAR BAY, PATAGORIA. May 31, 1801.

I regret to be obliged to announce the wreck of this steamer on her way to California. When we tett Montevsdeo, May 19th, everything was well as usual, and all hands had full confidence in the ship. When running down the coast we were overtaken by a gaic from the N and W., which increased until the evening of the 25th. The ship was then broached to by a heavy sea, and knocked on her beam ends. She immediately began to fill, and there was nothing to be done but cut away the masts. This was done, and she righted. We then hove to under steam.

steam.

At this moment every one expected she would go At this moment every one expected she would go down, but we were saved for further troubles. While lying under steam, she was boarded by a heavy sea, which swept her fore and aft, and it was some time before we could tell whether sie would sink or swim. There was great alarm on board, and every one began to pray inwardly, some going so far as to ery alount for help and mercy. The Captain now gave an order to throw everthing overtoard, which was done, excepting provisions for 15 cays. The ship being now relieved of everything movoble, behaved much better. The gale, however, continued unabated, and that night was one of an vious watching.

tions watching.
The next day the wind and sea in a measure mod-sted, and we were enabled to take a course for the carest land, which we succeeded in reaching on the oth, completely wern out, and our poor intle ship a

oth, completely were out, and our poor little ship a perfect wreek.

Our position at the line of the disaster was lat. 48 88 outh, lon. 63 32 West.

There are no inhabitants here, other than a few mea digging guano on Penguin Island, about seven miles distant. There is some game on shore, but it is so wild that the whole ship's company, during a hunt of a day, did not succeed in killing anything. But we shall not starve, as there is a schooner here which we can charter and send to Montevideo.

It is not yet known what the Captain intends to do but should he wish to continue the cruise, it will take two months to reft, and then we shall have

to keep close to the shore, as the ship appears to be strained fore and aft, and a more miserable thing you never laid eyes on.

During the gale, our officers and men behaved nobly. After the masts went by the board, the rigging wound around the saafts and wheel, the engines being in motion. Garvin, at great risk jumped into the wheel with an ax and cut away the rigging, so that we were enabled to use the engine. The greatest amount of water in the hold at any one time was about three feet. The ship now leaks at the rate of about twenty-four inches per day.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have been ordered upon a survey of the ship, and were unanimous in condemning her. We are going to take her engines and boilers out, which we are going to bring with us, in a ship the captain has chartered, and in which we expect to sail for the States in about six weeks. We hope to arrive there in August.

The New Costume-A Woman's Reply to Mrs

Swisshelm.
To the Emtors of the New-York Tribene Mrs. Swisshelm occupies two columns of her last paper on the short dress. She condemns it in toto. She says she has tried it, and it is beset with difficulties all over, and if adopted, will doom her to perpetual blushes. She blushes now to see a woman in it, and she blushes to hear a woman of sense advocate it, and yet she is besieged on all sides with entreaties to adopt the new costume. Now will you permit me, through your columns, to beg the friends of the short skirts, to let Mrs. Swisshelm alone in her drapery. If she finds the long dress convenient, thinks it beautiful, and "a necessarv appendage of womanhood," pray let her wear it it is downright tyranny to attempt to force her

out of it. But Mrs. S. can speak for herself only. There are many other women who find the long dress very inconvenient, and think it ungraceful, burthensome and indecent. In regard to the short dress, the experience of Mrs. S. is worth just as much as and no more than that of any other individual. After wearing it a few times, she threw it aside, convinced it was a mistake, (she made the mistake in cutting it, no deubth. We have women in this State who have worn the dress three or four years, and some as many months, and all who have given it a fair trial and altered their garments until they felt perfectly easy, pronounce it most comfortable dress, and a great improvement on the old style. All the objections made by Mrs. S. can be easily obviated, except that of her personal modesty, which would make her wish her self away when a woman in skirts should chance to sloup to pick up a thimble or plack a flower, and thus expose her undersaints, and the shadow of a pair of legs encased in trousers. On such occasions, we might recommend her to try her own panacea for all excessive modesty, that which she often prescribes for those who are easily put to the biush, shocked or horrified—viz the smelling-bottle. A man in a round-about would no doubt throw her into a sparm. But what would she do on beholding a law dressed according to her fashion, with two thin skirts and no infurcated garment, zong up or down a steep hill or pair of stairs, on a very windy day? There can be no question of the superiority of the new costume, in all respects, for all times and places, over the one recommended by the editor of The Visiter, but we all know that the comfort of any garment depends more on the st. We have no war to wage against long petitionst. We say, let all the men and women who like them wear them, and let us who like the short dress wear it. "Inasmuch as the great Father made the form very nicely," I see no reason for being so shocked at the sight of it. It seems to me that one might contemplate a pair of legs in trousers with as much caimness as a pair of bare arms or shoulders. Our most fashionable men and women who like them wear them, and let us who like the short dress wear it. "Inasmuch as the great Father made the form very nicely," I see no reason for being s as and no more than that of any other individual. After wearing it a few times, she threw it aside drapery, and it is the sheerest affectation that they are so snocked at the bare idea that a woman has legs. Now, in my opinion, a leg is a leg, whether on a man or on a woman, and if Mrs. Swisshelm cannot endure the sight of a woman's leg in pants, I advise all the men who seek her presence hereafter to wear aprons, and never turn their backs to her, unless their coat-tails reach the floor, but back out, as from the presence of royalty. Bless me! how the modesty of Mrs. S. would be tortured in a tour round the world. She would have to dodge through the Celestial Empire and the domains of the Grand Mogui, and other eastern countries, for first of meeting a woman in

Switzeriand, Italy, &c., for fear of meeting some pretty peasant gurl with legs. Even in Great Britain she would find no tepose, for in Scotland the bare legs of the Highland soldiers would meet her eye at every turn. Coming back to this Continent, lo, behold in South America the women ride on horse-back as men do, legs separately encased and even here, alias in the model Republic, we have revealed the lact that woman too is a forked animal, and is not, as she seems to be, a "churn on castors."

Mrs. 8 blames us for all the newspaper twaddle on the new costume, and regrets that women of intelligence should turn asafe from great questions of reform to get up a doughty campaign on petiticoats. Now she is mistaken in saying that we who have donned the short dress have set all "Christendom in a fizz." Is it not those, rather, who have commented upon our act—those who have questioned our right to dress as we please. We grew fired of the patterns of "rench milliners and American apes," there was too much misery entailed by the one and too much tail to be dragged by the other, so we halten in the grand fight by the way, but for a moment of ment, merely to unhook our dresses, lop off superflutes, and take a long breath, that we might work on with more freedom and ease. Mrs. 8, instead of moving on with the main army to battle the enemy, turned round to look at, wonder at, and scold at us and our legs. She says that neither Calvin, Luther, Wellancthen, Father Mathew, John B. Gough, nor William Burleigh, would ever have allowed their great minds to entertain so trivial a question. Well, Mrs. 8, has wer moral vard-stick for measuring the altitude of questions that come before her, and we have ours. If she thinks the paramours of political and ours. It she their services and we have ours. If she thinks the paramours of political and ours. It she there are allowed their great minds to entertain so trivial a question. Well, Mrs. 8, has we moral vard-stick for measuring the altitude of questions that come before her, and we h satisfies of questions that come before ner, shift we have ours. If size tamks the paramours of politicians, the detailed account of how country girls can tathe themselves in a pint of water, with their clothes on, or the mysterious knockings, questions of more importance than the freedom of woman's powers of respiration, or locomotion, or the right of every individual to consult his or her own comfort in their clothes thatching,—why, all women do not agree with her—that is all there is of that. If time and space would admit, in regard to the long line of worthes above mentioned, I could site many little questions on which each and all of them have been greatly agitated, some so small that Mrs. S. would scorn even to measure them. As to William H. Burleigh, I heard him, on a recent occasion, make quite a speech on the short dress, and he has for himself forsworn the Parisian stove-pipe hat, and got up one after his own fancy. Only think of the great mind of William H. Burleigh centered in a hat Yours, in behalf of

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Potomac ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Potomac (Mich.) Seatined says, that some twenty-live years ago. Jacob McKinney of that place, married a Miss—After residing together, rather unhappily, as man and wife for some years, and after having two children, they separated, and McKinney joined the U.S. army, during which time he was steward of an hospital for about sixteen years. Mrs. McKinney, supposing her husband dead, about twelve years ago married a Mr. Thornbury, an industrious and well-disposed man, by whom she has had a number of children. Recently, McKinney, after an absence of twenty years, returned to claim his wife, covered children. Recently, McKinney, after an absoluce of twenty years, returned to claim his wife, covered with sears and wounds received in the Mexican war. Under all the circumstances, as his children are both dead, the recommendation that Mr. McKinney should reture for another. I wenty years, is undoubtedly very

A BALLOON FAILURE .- On Wednesday A BALLOON FAILURE.—On Wednesday last some 12:000 or 15:000 people assembled at Pean Yan to see Mr. Thurston's balloon Juptur go up. They were disappointed. It would not ascend. "Six carboys of the sulphuric acid were an inferior article," and moreover a small hole was found cut in the top of the balloon. The thing was given up, whereupon some rowdies commenced a riot. But the "row" was quelled by the sheriff. Mr. Thurston finally appeased the throng by promising to "go up" on the 27th inst. [Roch American, 18th.

DEATH OF FIVE MEN IN A WELL '-The DEATH OF FIVE MEN IN A WELL The Kingston Journal of the 13th says that on the morning of that day a number of men were engaged in deepening a well dug last year for R. Gosman. One of them went down, he did not return, and soon another followed, and passed out of sight, then a third, fourth and fifth went down, and the last was seen to reel and fall. The truth soon became known, that the whole five had perished by inhaling the fatal gas se often found in wells. Just before the paper went to press, two of the unfortunate men had been taken out treenable.

TENNESSEE .- Hopkins L. Turney, late I S Senator from Tennessee, was a candidate for the State Legislature in Franklin County. In the Senate he voted against the most important of the compromise measures. In the canvass he took the fre-esting Rhett side. The people thus decided the issue. Mr. Ariedge, 1002. Turney, 554-448 majority against Turney. So the ex-U. S. Senator is beaten by a "Unionister," as he styles his opponents.

WATER-MELON SUGAR .- The Chicago WATER-MELON SUGAR.—The United 20 Training, in acknowledging the receipt of a small quantity of genuine sarcharine matter, extracted from the water meion, says. "We have seen and used sugar made from cane, maple, corn, and beets, but we have never seen any so pure and delicituisly sweet as this. To our mind it is equal to the best quality of honey. The water meion possesses a great amount of sacciarine matter in a very pure state, and we do not see why making sugar from it could not be made a profitable business, in a climate adapted to the growth of it.

IP Arrangements have been made in Boston to give a banquet to McMaxus, the Irish pat-riot, who recently arrived in San Francisco from Van Dieman's Land, and is now supposed to be on his way to this City. The affair is to come of at Francial Hall.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. From San Juan de Cuba.

Bostos, Monday, Aug. 18, 1851.
The brig Ehza Burgess arrived at this port this morning from San Jean de Cuba, with dates to the 5th inst. reports that all was perfectly quet in that part of the Island. Disturbances had been heard of on the other side, but the general opinion at San Juan was that they did not amount to much.

Destructive Fire at Fulton, near Oswego-Loss

Oswsoo, Monday, Aug. 18, 1831.

A fire broke out at 2 P. M. yesterday, in the village of Pulton, destroying property to the amount of about \$100,000. It originated in the barn belonging

about \$10,000. It originated in the barn belonging to Gasper's Hotel.

The aremen of this city hastened to the spot by the cars, but were not able to reach there till the process of the fire was checked, and a large portien of the village reduced to ashes. About fifty families were burned out. The Fulton House all buildings in the block upon which it shood, and all the stores and dwellings on the west side of First-st., adjoining the canal, were destroyed.

The principal sufferers are Mr. R. E. Lusk, boot store, insured. W. E. Emerica, leather store, stock mostly burned. W. H. McCracker, dry woods, partly

mostly burned. W. H. McCracken, dry goods, partly insured. C. Church, hardware, insured. Shephard. & Babcock, meat market, R. Fullerton & Co., dry goods, mestly burned. Fullon House, insured \$2,000 on building and \$1,000 on furniture. The total loss is estimate. at \$100,000, only a small portion of which s covered by insurance

BREADSTREES dull. FLOUR-Howard-st. \$3.62.) City Mills at \$3.75. Wurart-Prime White Society. Red 75e ar 79c. Corn-Mixed, 59c., Yellow 57;c Other articles unchanged.

CITY ITEMS.

MOSTALITY .- There were 469 deaths in he City last week: men, 78; women, 72; boys, 185 girls, 124. Of Apoplexy, 17 . Cholera Infantum, 19 Consumption, 38 Convulsions, 33 Diarrhea, 22 Dysentery, 54 Marasantis, 35. Under one year

"THE NOBLE ART OF SELF-DEFENSE."-By some good fortune our City is comparatively free from the pestilence of pugilism, the " Professors" having departed-mostly to California, we presume. As a specimen of the near alliance of brutal ty and ignorance, we copy from The Landon Times the following verbatim letter from one of the stars of Bruiserdom

stars of Bruserdom

"To the Editur of The Times. Sir. Seeing as you are so painte as to admet opinins of the various arise no youre collins as was the cas with the piana fortes an other matters afterwards the opening of the great exhibition it make bold to trubbel you with a fewe Remarks regarden we profesors of sef defense alise the Ring it appears too me that the kicking bisness in youre most hexicut notice too day of Leicester square assalt at arms is aney thing but fare game an we count fansy this trench in old England its worse nor Lancasher purrin wich we turns our backes uppon the gents must have a prety thirst for Blood for to go Encurage such practessis and illope you will popolitic genis must may a prey miss of the cool of th

DEATH BY BEING POISONED .- A lad 17 DEATH BY BEING POISONED.—A lad 17 years of age, named Wm. Brennen, residing with his parents in Fourth-ay, near One Hundred and Seventeenth st., died on Sunday afternoon at his residence, after an illness of about two hours. His parents state that he had eaten freely of some poisonous beries that were growing about the place, and suppose this to have been the cause of his death. The Coroner called to hold an inquest, but was told that the body had been removed from the City for burial. A complaint was then preferred by the City Inspector, before the Corporation Atterney, against the keeper of the bridge at Harlem, for passing the corpse over the bridge without a legal certificate of the cause of ocath. The fine is \$250.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.-About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening a woman named Catharine Sut-ton, residing at No. 213 Elizabeth st., attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of oxalic acid. Dr Brower was called and administered an emetic. She will probably recover.

DEEADFULLY SCALDED .- Matthew White, a sugar refiner, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon fell into a tub of boiling sugar, at the sugar refinery in Duane-st, and was rescued with his fell arm and leg scalded in a shocking manner. He was mamediate by taken to the City Hospital.

Serious Accident .- A lad named John Lannigan, while in the act of sawing wood with a large cross-cut saw, at No. 48 Elm st., had his left toot severed from his leg by the falling of the saw upon it. He was immediately conveyed to the City

WILLIAMSBURG ITEMS.

FIRE. - Between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturay evening, a small dwelling-house in Marshall-st., near its junction with Division av., occupied by a family named Sheifel, and owned by Mr. Geimer, was destroyed. The origin of the are is unknown.

ship Henrietta arrived at San Francisco, June 25
She is last from Hong-Kong, and brings 523 Chinese passengers, a list of whom is before us. The Herald exclaims

Ye gods, what a codection of Amungs, and Attags, and Achoys. Of the 233 names, 190 commences with the letter A, usually terminating with 6, or a Y, and meyer in time two stages.

Ye gods, what a collection of Amungs, and Atrags, and Achoys. Of the 523 names, 100 commences with the letter A, usually terminating with G, or a Y, and mevery instance two syllables in length. But the most singular circumstance connected with this carrieo of occisestials, is, that out of the whole number 221 are shoemakers, one a doctor, and one a merchant. Here is destruction to the sons of St Crispin. Two hundred and twenty one Chinese cobblers! The idea is terrible! Where, in the name of their patron saint, are the understainings to come from upon which they are to exercise their skill!

A sprinkling of this industrious and pains-taking nation will always be a welcome addition to our population, but all shoemakers is rather too severe. Why, such a supply will fact us to all eterrity. The Chinese as a nation are far from enterprising. They are devoted to their land, and move in the course marked out by their antenditivian ancestors, but certainly we must exempt the shoemakers from this charge of want of enterprise. They have left their native land apparently in a body, and come to this new country to stake their all upon a venture. There must have been wide-spread consernation in the streets of Canton when the desertion of all the shoemakers was made known. The inhabitants, until another generation of coobiers is trained, must perfore go barefoot, for it is hardly to be supposed after such a wholesale Hegita of the trade that any more can be left. Even densely crowded Canton could scarcely produce more than 221 cooblers. The announcement of such a wholesale stampede must have made the Emperor—the favorite of the Sunswear fearfully by the hairs of his pig-tail. But his wrath was bootless. The Celestials were tevoral his reach, and are now upon our shores, prepared to contribute their mile to the improvement of society ceach, and are now upon our shores, prepared to contribute their mite to the improvement of society by repairing the deficiencies in our understandings

Naval.—The U.S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Capt. Samuel W. Downing, from Norfolk
(June I) for the Brazil station, was at Maderra Joly 2.
The U.S. steam-frigate Susquehanna, Com. John
II. Aulick, for Rio de Janeiro and the East Indies,
was at Maderra on the 21 of July.
The U.S. ship John Adams, Commander Barron,
selled from Madeira for the Coast of Africa on the
12th June.

Pith June
The U.S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's, Com'r Magruder, arrived at Tahiti, 12th May, from Callao and the Marquesas Islands. She remained in port on the Eld, to sail June 15 for Navigator's and Feges Islands.
The U.S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, Com'r Geo. F. Pearson, at Paget's Sound, 1st uit, from San Francesco. The U.S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Com'r Wm. Green,

The U.S. shoop of war Decaute, and from Sisal, arrived at Pensacoia on the 4th links, last from Sisal. The U.S. ship Plymouth is to sail from Norfolk on the 20th links, for the East Indies, via Brazil.

Lieu. Gabriel G. Williamson has been ordered to the Gosport Navy Yard, in place of Lieut. Henry H.

Hell, detached.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James C. Gould has been detached from the U.S. Naval Hospital, at New-York, and ordered to the U.S. brig Dolphin. Passed Midshipman N. H. Van Zandt has been detached from that years.

IF J. E. Hilgard and S. Tyndale, of the U.S. Coast Survey, are in the city for the purpose of making observations on the magnet, and to determine, if possible, the true variation of the needle, de. Their location is on the eminence at the westerly part of the city.

[Portland Argus.]

riy part of the city. [Portland Argus. Let A daughter of Mr. Cornell, of the Prospect Hill House, died yesterday merning in con-socuence of taking muriaine acid by mistake. She had been ill, and her friends supposed they had giv-en her some cholera medicine, till, too late, they found out the fatal mistake. She was about fifteen years of age. (Buffalo Republic.

ears of age. (Buffalo Republic.

The Bangor Whig says that a Ver. monter has invented a machine for making brick by steam-power, by which the clay is shared up, dried, pulverized and pressed dry into the moids at the rate of fifty thousand a day, and placed in the kiln for burning, no sun-drying being necessary after the bricks come from the moid.

V. B. PALMER'S COLUMN

MANKIND, it is said, may be divided

atvantage. It is very difficult to correct the aged, and to and no put to adopt true principles, who revers the errors in a said.

It is very among the control into another that the have grown gray.

Philosophy wisdom and liberty, support one wisther have grown gray.

Philosophy wisdom and liberty, support one wisther have been supported in a fair to see that the second in a fair to see the second of the second in a fair to see the second in a fair to see the second in a fair to see the second in the secon

V. B. PALMER'S American News

• acces Subscription and Advectising Agency NEW YORK—Tribune Buildings ROSTON—Scollay's Building, Co. et stress PHILADELPHIA—N. W. corner Third and Chestnat. PHILADELPHIA—N W corner Third and Chestnut Embraces most of the best Commercial, Political, Relicious, Luteury, Samithe, Congressional, Logislaire, Reformatory, and Agracultural Journals, Praces Current, in the United States, British Prevance, &c. for which he is the duly appointed Agent, and for which he is specially architectural by the Proprietors to receive and recough for Subscriptions and Advertisements, thereby affaring every facility for the transaction of business with the best and most widely contributed normals of all the cities and principal towns in the country.

10 Having no connection with any other person in the Agency, all orders are the set of the cities in the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the cities and principal towns in the country.

country of no connection with any other person in the orders should be specially directed to Y B

V. B. PALMER, the Acent, is prepared to give all regul-site information on the subject of a complete system of AD-YERTISING in the NEWSPAPERS of the COUNTRY, for and

VARITISION IN the NAWAPARERS of the SOUNTRY, for and near.

He believes that the material affairs of binsiness transactions must be unded and sustained by a proportional energy should keep pace with the facilities by which the material affairs of binsiness are advanced.

Every one is new obliged, if he would keep pace with the times, to and his physical evertions in trade, or whatever business he may be engaged in, by due recourse to those means by which has business profession has become generally known. This is the intellectual part of his business, and the pressent day, be developed.

Now-adays newspapers are diffused far and wide; they are read by all, and afford the only velocic by which men and establishments become generally known. At the press.

and towns throughout the whole country at the publishers lowest rates, with the least possible trouble and with the greatest disputch. A business man may learn through this Agency just what curinds to advertise in, to reach offsetisely and cheaply the sections wherein his trade may be extended. The advertiset is saved the labor of corresponding with the several papers, the expense of postage, and much time and perplexity in the settlement of bills. Beside this he can show when his account in settled; and no apprehension need be entertained of the common annoyance of bills besing presented after having been once paid.

A circumspect and discriminating choice of places and the book selection of papers can be had, suitably adapted to various homeos pursuits—crabbing persons to advertise judiciously, effectively and sofely.

The best papers of all sections of the country are in file at the Agency, for the impaction and examination of the public

Advertisements are carefully and skillfully written, with-outcharge, for those who are not experienced in the nit, and improvements suggested in such as are written by un-practiced hands.

A single copy of an advertisement only is required, from A single cold of an advertisement. A single cold of an advertisement is such style which a sufficient number are printed in such style wells as well as large them appear in the papers. The Agent is only empowered to receive subscriptions and advertisements of the publishers' lowest rates.

As advertisement of the publishers' lowest rates, and his receipts are not made continuets, and his receipts are naturally as particular and

receited by W. B. Palania.

Let To prevent imposition, the public have been repeating cantoned against the acts of imitalors and preteaded agents, who infect some of the cities.

Men.
Establish yourself on the broad and sound basis of integ

Use the means they are open to all.
Calculate the probabilities of the future: increase and altiely the means of beformation.
The master successfully with your neighbor, participate the facilities allowed to an alread.
Confess growing in regard to subjects in which you are Confess ignorance in regard to subjects in which you implained buten and learn.
Keep the mind on the means, rather than the obsert.
Take advantage of modern facilities, and accomplis-nach in a single day as required weeks, months, or y

Don't depend upon your own lungs alone—use the lungs

V. B. Palmer's Hints for Rusiness Men.

The door to wealth, respectability, influence and honor, is thrown wate open to all.

He who neglects advertising not only robe himself of his for advantages, but bestows the spoils on his wiser rivals. He who advertises indiciously and extensively can afford to sell his customers to better advantage than he who does not, because he adopts he correct iscans to multiply their number and secure to himself a much larger amount of honories. He who does the largest business can do it at the multest per-centage of profit.

An old business may subsist until its customers drop off y death or removal; but he who would build up a business we must be "like the time," and improve the advantages offices.

by death or removal, but he who would omit up a business mess must be "like the time," and improve the advantages it offers.

To neglect it, is like resolving never to travel by steam, nor communicate by telegraph. It is to close one's eyes to the light, and disset you from living in perpetual darkness. An individual most do this at his own cost, but a community, a class, will never act so unwast.

The norm who extrodes to advectise his business, an effect, confesses insuparity and deleast, and extents to the reacrank of any professor.

Discurronation and concurrence time business, an effect, confesses insuparity and a choice made of the papers lest adapted to the pursuits of advertisers.

It is alle to speak of the cost of advertising as an impediment—as well might one object to the cost of advertising as an impediment—as well might one object to the cost of advertising as an impediment—as well might one object to the cost of advertising as an impediate of the first from the very of advertising as an impediate of the first from the very, or dealing them out to customers.

Continual, persevering advertising, if the subject he at all adapted to the tostes and wants of the public, is sure to be successful. It is an independent fact, that there is no instrume of advertising ever failing of success.

Not many years can classe before the large commercial denings of the country will concentrate in the hands of one-tenth of the present number of jubbers in proportion to the amount of transactions.

The means by which this great and beneficet change is to be effected are various, but chief among them is advertising—not in two or three papers, nor even in all those of the city where the beauties is done, but in the most whole city all of the city where the beauties is done, but in the most whole city all of the city where the beauties is done, but in the most whole city all of the city where the beauties is done to the time of advertising com-

Nothing has yet been done in the way of advertising com-

Nothing has yet been done in the way of advertising compared to what can and me vitably will be.

The merchant who has a reasonable amount of capital, and his business in good share, can far better afford to advertise to the amount of \$10,000 a year thin any less sun.

Those who take hold of this mighty engine at an early day, and weight with pudgment and decapps, will make worf force; while those who inquiect it will see their business densely over any period. It must be segred, like Time, by the forceone, or it will leave the neglectful and doubting out of eight behind it.

Extensive advertising is morally certain to work a revolution as trade, by driving thousands of the easy-going out of the advertising the second of the seasy-going out of the advertising the second of the whole and the advertising of each for credit, and one-fifth of those now engaged in trade will imply suffice to do the whole, and will reach have a to do. The recolution is aircady begins.

Notices of V. B. Paimer's Agency.

Notices of V. B. Panmer's Agency.

"The business of atvertising is imperfectly understood by merchants generally. Mr. Palimer's great experience and extensive agency enable hus to give very important and variantle suggestions in these matters to all who may favor him with an interview. The subject as presented by him, a certainly worthy the serious attention of all persons energed in active business."—N. Y. Berly Tribuse.

"Palmer's unterprise, accompanied as it is with his untering industry, clear-eightedness, indominable energy, and units avering personvarious, deserves the reward which we have never doubted he would exentually receive."—Philadelphia Padice Leiber.

"Mr. Palmer'is, we believe, entitled to the credit of originating and establishing upon a general scale, in this country, this ness and universant public convenience, and we doubt not that its advantages will be duly understood and appreciated, and the enterprise by which they are inforded fairly rewarded."—Estimore Sun.

January 12.

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall

TREET DEPART MENT, No. 4 Hall of Records.—Public notice is hereby given that the following petitions have been breached in the Board of Assaciant Alderment. To FLAG A SPACE four feet wide in 122d-st. from Ideas, to East River; to FLAG A SPACE four feet wide through sidewalks in 129th-st. between 3th and 3th-ava. to EEGCLATE and GRADE 68th-st. between 3th and 3th-ava. In EEGCLATE and GRADE 68th-st. between 3th and 3th-ava. In the SCHATE and GRADE 68th-st. To PAVE 2th-st. from the to 3th-av. to FENCE VACANT LOTS between 3th and Eth-sts., 3th-av. and Broadway. All persons interested having objections therefore recognised to present them in writings to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 27th day of August, and. 3015 JOHN T, DODGE, Spect Commences.